

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1800.

[No. 9.]

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

JOHN & J. H. TUCKER

HAVE FOR SALE,
At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,
Turk's Island and } SALT.

Liverpool
Loaf and Muscovada Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses

Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Madiera,
Sherry,

St. Lucar,
Malaga,
Claret,

Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Leather, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools, also a few trunks of Irish Linens, Mullins, and Nun's Thread; which they will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce.—Orders for groceries from Town or country punctually attended to.

December 10, eod2w.

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 13, 1800. (15) 7t

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 9.

[Concluded from our last.]

The memorial of Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Carpenter under consideration.

Mr. H. Lee said, when he found it more than insinuated that those who favored the report of the committee, were averse to allowing the debates of the house to be put out to the world, he held it right to explain the reasons for the vote he was about to give. He put it to the candour of his colleague (Mr. Nicholas) and another gentleman (Mr. Nicholson) to say whether it had been suggested, or whether indeed the report of the committee tended to sweep the proceedings of the house from the public eye? But so it must appear to the public, from the very words of these gentlemen.

The question was, whether the power of regulating the business of the house, and preserving its order and good conduct, should remain with the speaker, or whether the house would take it out of the hands of the chair, oppose his opinion and act diametrically opposite to it. For his part, Mr. Lee declared, he hoped ever to confide in the gentleman who should fill that chair, not doubting but he would execute the duties of his office with propriety. And should this innovation be asked for four or five individuals who, perhaps, would have little regard to their own probity? Was the order of the house to be interrupted on a cause so slight? He trusted not. Wishing to prevent unnecessary debate, and wishing to keep the chair in that situation it had ever been supported, he would give the report his most hearty approbation.

Mr. Macon advocated the mode proposed by Mr. Nicholson, to remove the benches, without even the least excuse of want of room. But even if the members should be a little personally incommoded (which he denied would be the case, even were the desks to remain) he would assent rather than that those who offered to take the debates should be prevented doing it, or complain of the want of accommodation to do it well, which it was impossible to do where they could not hear distinctly. This was actually the case. As it was now proposed, the chair would have the discretion continued with it as usual, and there would be no innovation whatever on the practice of the house. He thought there could be no apprehension of being over-crowded with stenographers: he had never known more than two or three continuing through the session, since he had known the house. He conceived it to be only a question of feeling with the individual members, and nothing else, and surely it was preferable to be incommoded a little, should that be the case, than to suffer a loss of the debates.

Mr. S. Smith also viewed it as merely a subject of personal convenience: if these persons were persuaded they could not hear distinctly, he was, for his part, willing to undergo his part of it, though it was very little indeed. He had seen gentlemen on each side of the house, near the recesses where the reporters could be, declare in favour of their admission; why then should others complain, whose situation was too remote even to have excuse. He was desirous to have the speeches taken down as accurately as the situation would admit, and the talents of those offering could afford. At the same time, he allowed it to be his opinion, that gentlemen could be heard without the bar. He wished to oppose the report of the committee, because that report was an innovation upon the practice of the house ever since he had been acquainted with it. The reporters had heretofore been admitted into the recesses, and, as he believed there was room in the house, he must be in favour of the same allowance being granted.

The speaker rose to state the reasons which induced him to give the decision he had made. On the first day of the session, he observed, he was applied to by a person in the character of a stenographer, for admission within the bar to take the debates; that he then took a view of the house, but from its contracted form, he saw considerable inconvenience must attend their admission. He supposed that, in an interesting debate, a gentleman on the opposite side might be speaking and not being heard very distinctly by the stenographers, they would, without giving themselves time to reflect upon it, get into the avenue opposite the chair, and thus obstruct the passage of the members. He did then believe, and that impression still remained, that those gentlemen could hear without the bar or in the gallery, much better than they could in those recesses. Every gentleman he had spoken to was of the same opinion, and this encouraged him to make the decision. After having formed that opinion, he was applied to by one of the memorialists, but the inconvenience impressed the same opinion he had before formed, that it was inconsistent with the honour and convenience of the house, that they should be admitted within the bar. Whether, under these considerations, the house thought proper to order otherwise, was for them alone to decide.

Mr. Nicholas explained his sentiments, which he believed had been misunderstood. He did not wish those persons to be independent of the speaker, but he wished them to be admitted to a convenient part of the floor during their good behaviour.

It having been put to his candor by his colleague (Mr. Lee) to say, whether he did not think every gentleman was willing to give all the people of the United States information of the proceedings of the house. Mr. N. would answer that it was impossible for him to form an opinion

of any gentleman's sentiments, other than by his own declarations. He was compelled to declare that his colleague had not the same feelings upon this subject with himself, nor was it so interesting to him. He was obliged to judge from that gentleman's declarations, and that judgment was that the sentiment advanced by that gentleman was entirely out of compliance to the speaker, and was no opinion of his own; his own opinion was swallowed up in that of the speaker, and even if the speaker was evidently wrong, he would support him in that error. Thus it was impossible that that gentleman could judge for himself. Mr. N. said he must declare to his colleague, that he did wish to stifle the publication of debate, if he could believe according to his senses.

Another gentleman (Mr. Griswold) had thought the memorial to proceed from the pride of the reporters. What authority could he have for this supposition? Let that gentleman or any other point out the place without the bar, where those applicants could be protected from the crowd of the audience, and the occasional interruption of the members in their private conversation. Could these interruptions be prevented? He believed it to be impossible, and particularly upon important questions, a time when most of all they ought to be accommodated. What they asked is what they had always been used to, and this protection they ought still to enjoy.

But to remove this, a gentleman had said that when any very important business occupied the debate of the house, the speaker could admit them. If it was proper at all that the debates should be given to the public, should it rest with the speaker to say when the subject was important enough for public view? Ought it to be in his power to cut off from the public eye what he should please to say was of little importance? This would not only be in itself radically wrong, but extremely burthensome to the speaker. He wished to impress the idea upon the house that these persons came forward in behalf of the people of the United States, to report to them the proceedings of their representatives, and how could the house refuse the application?

But gentlemen had wished to make room for foreign ministers and men of long robes to occupy within the bar. And would gentlemen sacrifice this useful and necessary means of communication to accommodate that description of persons? Mr. N. said he knew of no obligation there was at all to prepare places for public officers, and rather would he they should not come into the house, than to discharge the reporters. As to any misconduct that may be used, it was certain that the speaker would still have it in his power to exclude them: they would always be under the control of the speaker, if the house chose to confide that control to him, and therefore it never could require an act of

the house. In this view, so far was it from putting them out of the reach of responsibility for their conduct, that it immediately brought them within the power of the speaker, and no doubt would have a tendency to excite them to due attention.

It had been supposed that the house would be crowded with reporters, but how far this was likely to be the case, he would submit to the house. It was well known that these persons were paid for their labour, then how was it probable a great number would attend? When the house sat in a place where the number of daily papers was considerable, about two was the greatest standing number he had ever known. It could not be expected that, so far removed from a populous place, the number would be greater.

Mr. N. said he would not wish to be thought appealing from the decision of the chair, but the speaker having denied it on account of incommencing the members, an application to the house was reasonable and proper, and it was the duty of the house to say, not whether they would support the chair, but whether they would be incommenced or not.

Mr. Thatcher said he should be satisfied with their trying the experiment; for himself he should not care how many came, and even if they were in front of the chair. If it should prove that they could not hear the debates, he would afterwards be willing to accommodate the reporters.

Mr. Wain had less objection to admitting them than he had to the reasons given for their admission. The principal argument was stated to be that the reasons for the conduct of the house might be given to the public. If this was true, he should object to it, for he never could consent to admitting all the arguments given in favour of a measure, which he might approve of, as the reasons which guided his vote. A wise law was frequently supported by very foolish reasons, which he should be ashamed to adopt for his own. Had there been no debate on this subject he should have had no objections to give the memorialists his vote. However, for his part, he thought gentlemen could be distinctly heard under the galleries, and there was no real occasion to admit the stenographers.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the report of the select committee, and carried by the casting vote of the speaker. There being ayes, 45; Noes 45.

FROM THE MUSEUM.

After a period of twelve years, the administration of our government will soon be put into the hands of men supposed to be, at least in many respects, of different principles from their predecessors. What the new administration will be, and what the conduct of all parties, is a subject of much curiosity and of great importance.

If it should hereafter appear, that he who is the First Magistrate under the federal government, is, from whatever cause inimical to its true principles—if from false theory, from want of firmness, or from the desire of popularity, he yields up to any other set of men, or branch of government, the just prerogatives of his office—if he should permit the executive power to be made a mere machine in the hands of a party or its leaders—if the party in office should go on to weaken the executive power in the several states, to diminish the influence, and to withdraw the constitutional checks, reposed for the sake of

deliberation and stability in Senates and governors—if the gates of our governments should be thrown open and kept open by admitting without delay, or discrimination, all aliens to the right of suffrage and to office—if elections should become more and more scenes of passion and tumult, the dangers of which the peaceable and steady voter chooses not to brave—if men base, turbulent and daring should succeed in acquiring consequence and popularity, while the people become intoxicated with visionary notions of liberty and equality—if the commercial and mechanical interests of the nation should be sacrificed under pretence of promoting the agricultural—if hostility to the Christian system should be encouraged and mad and immoral philosophy should extend its influence—if without regard to the balance of power, we should be drawn closer and closer to France and spurred on to war with Great Britain—if these things should take place, then, federalists, what you dreaded from the change will be fast hastening on and almost arrived. Then, virtuous Republicans, you will be on the point of losing the substance in search of the shadow—then will, “the sovereign authority be destroyed and the union dissolved”—then, the great pillars of society having been thrown down, the edifice will crush millions in its fall—the chariot of the sun of liberty being already driven far below the safe, the middle course, the North and the South, the East and the West will be all in flames. Then, your vessel once freighted with all that was valuable and making a most prosperous voyage, to avoid Scylla will be wrecked on Charybdis—and all will be LOST.

It is trusted, however, that the vessel of state will be guided across the tempestuous ocean on which she sails, without being wrecked on the half-hidden rocks of French friendship or sunk in the storms of revolution and anarchy. It is hoped, that the mind of “the sage of Monticello” is too virtuous and enlightened to hurry us to the brink of this fatal precipice—it is hoped, that the party, having acquired the power they fought, will be contented to ride, without wishing to “ride like the devil” and draw hell after them.—Federalists, let consistency be yours. Cease not to support your wife and virtuous principles, either through despair, negligence or ambition; and at the same time do not censure, when it is pursued by others, that line of conduct, which you once approved and applauded.

Republicans of reflection, how far would you wish to proceed in change? Where do you intend to stop? Drawn in time some line beyond which you will not pass, or you may be carried by the current much farther than you ever thought or wished.—Perhaps, before you are aware you will find the nation stretched and racked on the ever-rolling wheel of anarchy, revolution and torture.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

POLITICO-MEDICAL LECTURES!

Among the Medical Lectures announced for the ensuing winter, an opposition wag says, that an able physician has issued a “Prospectus of a course of Lectures on disorders incident to Statesmen.”

This Course will be divided into two parts.

1. Of the diseases of Statesmen in Peace.
2. Of the diseases of Statesmen in War.

The former will occupy but a small part of the course, as the disorders incident

to peace seem to have disappeared totally from this country, and are, indeed, but little known in any part of Europe; and if they were to return, they are comparatively mild, and require little aid from medicine.

The second part of the diseases of Statesmen in War, will engage the Lecturer's principal attention, and this part, he observes, branches out into three divisions: I. The origin, generally very trifling and obscure, indicated by plethora, fullness of chest, with some degree of delirium.—II. The progress, or crisis, when the fullness and delirium abate, but debility and lowness of spirits take place. III. The termination, or *cui bono*!—which is indicated by increasing weakness, and hanging of the head.

These three will form the subject of General Lectures, and will again be subdivided into various specific Lectures. The most considerable, as appears to us, are the following—

The *Wickham Messing*, which made its appearance about three or four years ago. The patient was attacked with giddiness, flights of imagination, and risings about the chest, which, however, proceeded from wind, although the patient always insisted that the swelling was substantial. In a few days this preternatural distention fell with great rapidity, and left the patient in a very weak state.

The *Malmshury Mumps* was a disorder of the same nature, but much more violent, the head being first affected, and the distention already mentioned being much greater, and wholly unaccountable. Dr. Harris, who was called in very frequently, wrote away stoutly for the patient, but to little purpose.

The *Loyalty Loan*, which appeared soon after, partook of the nature of a very weakening discharge, and reduced some to a very deplorable state.

The *Listle Asthma*; this was a short breathing, which was merely temporary and was alleviated by Dr. Duncan, who at that time practised very successfully among the Dutch.

Consumption of resources is another disorder, included by our Lecturer, and on which he means to bestow particular attention, as there are a majority who deny the very existence of such a case.

Looseness of principles, generally a very hopeless case, as no medicine has yet been discovered sufficiently binding to stop it. It threatens to be epidemic, although certainly neither the middling nor the lower classes are so much subject to it as the upper.

Diseases in the Funds.—These are very irregular, and will require much attention. They have been much exasperated by the use of quack medicines. The patient frequently cannot stand, and is obliged to lie.

Obstruction in the Seat of Discount.—This subject is fitter for a medical lecture than for a decorous newspaper; and therefore we shall only copy from the Prospectus, “that it was first occasioned by an illicit connection with an old lady in Threadneedle Street.”

Violent Costiveness in Warehouses.—This arose from making too free with all the trade of Europe. The lecturer promises some curious experiments on the newly discovered opening medicines, called *Exchequer Bills*.

To these may be added, *Sulkiness*, during which the patient refuses to answer a plain question, or answers it in such a manner as not to be understood. *Deaf-*

ness, amidst the loudest cries—*Tampering with the Constitution*—which the learned lecturer thinks the cause of all other disorders: and lastly a singular species of *Green Sickness*, peculiar to Statesmen, accompanied with such a depraved appetite, that the patient will eat nothing but *cheese pairings* and the *ends of candles*, and these he devours by the thousand.

Such are the outlines of this valuable Course of Lectures, which the author has undertaken with the honest purpose of conveying information to the public on matters in which they are powerfully interested.

Translation from a Periodical Paper, called “THE NORTH,” published by Professor Olivarius, at Kiel, in May, 1800.

“A late order of the Emperor of Russia has provided for form a new Colony in Siberia, to commence in the present year. It must contain 10,000 souls. It is to be seated upon the southern part of Siberia which borders on China. The Climate is temperate, and some of the Lands good. Not only says the Emperor, may agriculture be undertaken with advantage, but good pasturage provided, and Manufactures of cloth and leather established, which being principal articles of Commerce with China, may increase the trade with that Country.—The Colonists are to be composed of Soldiers on parole and under military control, and of persons condemned to banishment without any other kind of punishment, and who are not to obtain the privileges of Colonists, till they have been in the Colony for ten years, and have obtained a certificate of their industry, and their attention to agriculture.—It shall be permitted to all who hold lands to provide slaves who may become Colonists, provided that they be above forty years of age and that husbands be not separated from their wives. They shall be considered as recruits furnished to the army.

It is enjoined upon the government of Irkutsk to explore the country and to provide proper places for settlement and to assign to each of the Colonists 30 Desatans, a Russian measure of land, which contains 60 by 30 or 60 by 40 Sagins, 500 of which make a werst, or Russian mile, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile English. In this manner they are not only provided with land for culture, but for pastures. The cantons inhabited by the wandering tribes are never to be assigned to these colonists. The colonists are to be so distributed, that each canton may not contain more than 100 houses. The banished persons may be seated among or in the rear of the proper colonists.—The government is to build the houses for the first 2,000, and to furnish them with Grain, working tools, and Utensils for 18 months.

The proprietors of the soil are to grant to the servants they carry with them, certain emoluments every year, and after this time the 2,000 colonists are to erect houses for such other individuals as may join them. The colony shall have inspectors, who are faithful, attentive and acquainted with agriculture, and each colonist shall be exempted from all taxes for ten years, subject only to an annual acknowledgment, and to a supply of grain for the support of the government of the colony, and to assist new settlers.”

Being provided with a complete & elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Handbills, &c. will be executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

By this Day's Mail.

From Belfast papers to the 27th of October, by the ship Eagle, received at New-York.

BELFAST, October 17.

Copy of a letter from a house of the first respectability in the Corn Trade, in Elbing, dated 12th September, to their correspondents in Glasgow.

"We have hitherto experienced such favourable harvest weather, as we have seldom seen in this country; and, notwithstanding the backwardness of the crops of grain in summer, every thing is now in safety in this quarter.—Wheat cannot be deemed an abundant crop in this country, but we have reason to expect the quality for the most part will prove much better and heavier than for several years past; and accounts from Austrian Poland especially, are equally favourable of quality as of quantity. Barley and oats are every where in these provinces abundant, and of such good quality in general as to afford very flattering hopes of the existing restraints on their exportation being removed very soon. Pease are also much more abundant and of better quality, than was expected. With regard to the new imports on wheat which amount to about 100 g. per last, we have reason to conclude, it will be entirely taken off or greatly modified in the course of the winter, if not sooner."

LONDONDERRY, October 7.

Last week the Mayor and magistrates empowered the Corporation Solicitor to prosecute, at the expence of the Corporation, any person forestalling, engrossing or regrating, and also promised to reward any person who will give such information as will convict those guilty of the above offences.

On Wednesday last a man was detected selling a quantity of oat-meal mixed with an equal quantity of barley meal. His Worship the Mayor instantly caused the whole to be seized and sent to the treasurer, Mr. Thomas Betty, for the use of the poor. He also levied 5s. 5d. as a fine from a Butcher for blowing meat, and 5s. 6d. from a potatoe-seller, which he likewise sent to the Treasurer.

DUBLIN, October 13.

The twelpenny loaf this day is increased 14 ounces, the affize being four pounds one quarter, it will in all probability exceed five pounds next week.

Application has, we hear, been made to government for permission to resume the malting of beer and barley, in consequence of the happy fall in every denomination of corn.

We are enabled to state the following as a fact, which has powerfully tended to lower the great price of flour in our markets. The seasonable supply of rice at 2s. 2d. per stone, which the industrious and necessitous are favoured with, through the unceasing bounty and benevolence of marquis Cornwallis to substantially relieve the poor working classes of this metropolis, and which, we are warranted to publish, averages, half of Dublin, ordinary consumption of flour, as appears by the weekly returns as follows:

The city of Dublin usually consumed 3400 bags of flour per week, and the recent consumption of the rice above mentioned, is returned to about 2503 bags a week; in consequence of this cheap supply there

has been a drawback to that amount to bring down the price of flour, which flour moreover at market must have felt a more material depreciation from the demand for it being less, and the monopolist finding it necessary in his own defence to sell, as the counteraction of forestalling, must oblige him to argue that the abundant produce of the harvest will soon cause a plenty of fair prices sufficient to make his stock in hand a means of loss, instead of ill-gotten gains to him.

Letters patent have passed the great seal of this kingdom, constituting and appointing Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. clk. of his majesty's ordnance in this kingdom, in the room of Richard Maggens, esq. resigned.

Patrick Farrel, was executed this day at the front of the new prison, for the robbery of Mr. Gresham, of Castle street.

Plan to Assassinate Buonaparte.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

During the first days of the 2d Decade of Vendemaire, information was received, that a person of the name of Demerville residing at No. 24, Rue des Moulins, had distributed a considerable sum of money; and some well known villains frequented his house.

Positive information was received, that on the 11th instant, eleven of these villains were to throw themselves upon the First Consul, when coming out of the Opera. The Police then took the most active measures to watch them.—On the 18th, two of them (one by the name of Cerachi) were arrested in the lobby of the Opera; they were armed with cutlasses. Demerville, and some of his accomplices were arrested in the night—they are in pursuit of the others;—Demerville and Cerachi have both confessed. These wretched miscreants are for the most part, composed of individuals, inured to murder in the massacres of September, and those of Versailles.

ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Arrete of the 13th Vendemaire, year 9. (October 4.)

The Consuls of the French republic decree:

Art. I. The army of Reserve shall take the name of Army of the Grisons.

II. The cantonment of that army shall be in the Grison country, Helvetia, and the department of Leman.

The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present arrete.

The first consul, (Signed) Buonaparte.

By the first consul, The secretary of State (Signed) H. B. Maret.

Arrete of the 19th Vendemaire, (Oct. 10.)

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic, after having the report of the minister of foreign affairs, decrees:

Art. I. Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, counsellor of state, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to treat of the re-establishment of peace between the French republic and his majesty the Emperor, King of Bohemia and Hungary.

II. The minister of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall not be printed.

The first Consul (Signed) Buonaparte.

By the first Consul, The secretary of state (Signed) H. B. Maret.

Another Arrete of the same date.

Buonaparte first consul of the French republic, decrees as follows:

Citizen Laforest, central commissary of the government, for the department of the posts, is appointed secretary of the Legation charged with negotiating for peace with the Emperor.

NEW-YORK, December 13

Arrived since our last, brig Peggy, Latimore, 49 days from Cork. Passengers, Mr. Gordon, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Howe.

Ship Eagle, Thompson, 48 days from Belfast. By this vessel we have received "The Belfast News-Letters" to the 17th October, inclusive, but no news. In the Eagle came 103 passengers.

Brig Union, Packwood, 40 days from Malaga. Came up with the schooner Isabella, having only one man on board. She had been drove off the Capes of Virginia; the people were on shore. She parted her cable in lat. 37, 30, long. 65. Put on board her the mate and 3 men from the brig, and made sail for Jamaica.

Schr. Paragon, Clark, 22 days from Cape Francois.

Ship Phoenix, Bray, 56 days from Malaga. Left there ship Reserve, Marshall, and brig Morning Star, Robertson, of New York: schr. Fanny, of Philadelphia, to sail on the 15th October. Nov. 9, lat. 29, 12, north, long. 41, 10, west spoke ship Diana, Duval, 52 days from Liverpool, last from Waterford in 44, bound for Savannah, all well. The captain informed that after he left Waterford he was boarded by a French frigate, & treated politely. Nov. 25th, in lat. 28, 10, N. long. 70, W. was boarded by the English sloop of war Lilly; had the ships papers examined, and broke open a number of letters.

Ship Hunter, Linnel, from Madeira.—Left there (October 25th) the ship Edward, Baird, Philadelphia, to sail in 5 days; ship Abigail, Williams, do. for Isle of May, 2 days; schr. Fourth of July, Tylee, for New-York, 3 days; and ship Charlotte, Morgan, for north-west coast of America, next day. Two large ships had just arrived from London, belonging to Rhode-Island, bound to the East Indies. September 21st on the passage out spoke ship Alliance, Gardiner, out 8 days from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage, had lost one boat in a heavy gale three days before.

On the homeward passage, Nov. 15th, in long. 50. 40. W. lat. 25. 10. spoke ship Diana, Duval, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, out 63 days, all well. November 25th, in lat. 27. long. 66. spoke sloop Enterprise, Miles, bound from New-York to Jamaica, out 12 days, all well.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Ship Pomona, Patriarch, Martinique; brig Clarissa, Nichols, Curacao; brig West Point, Alfion, St. Jago de Cuba; sloop Camilla, Yates, Bermuda.

CLEARED,

Ship Missouri, Vicary, Canton; Amiable, Tillinghast, Liverpool; snow George, Waite, Limerick; Mary, Rich, Norfolk; brig Mentor, Topham, St. Thomas's; Hope, McClure, Jamaica; schr. Maria, Wallace, Havannah; Thomas, Standley, Norfolk; Betfy and Polly, Smith, ditto; sloop Harriot, Brown, do. Eagle, Hart, Havannah.

Ship Magens, Hawley, from Batavia, and brig Minervia, Areher, from St. Sebastians, are below.

Ship South Carolina, Garman, for

Charleston, is ashore on Wilmington Flats.

Schooner Lambert, Stotesbury, of and from this port to Gibraltar, was captured on the 4th September, and condemned at Algeiras, by the Spaniards.

On Saturday evening arrived in town captain Archer, of the brig Minerva, in 49 days from St. Sebastians. Cap. Archer, in the lat. of 37, 44, N. long. 67, W. spoke the brig John, from New London, bound to the West-Indies; Dec. 6, 60 leagues E. of the Capes of Delaware, spoke the ship Thomas Wilson, Smith, 3 days out from Philadelphia to Amsterdam; Dec. 7th in lat. 37, 14, N. long. 73, W. spoke the ship Superb from Boston to Norfolk, 37 days out, mizen mast gone, supplied her with two casks of water. Dec. 9th, off Chincoteague, spoke the brig David and George, of and for Norfolk, capt. Abeal, 66 days from the Isle of May, supplied him with a cask of water, he had been robbed by a French privateer, the wind being north he bore away for Norfolk.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, December 19.

It appears, by the extracts in this day's Advertiser, from Irish papers, that a considerable reduction had taken place in the price of the necessaries of life; and that there was a prospect of peace and plenty in Ireland.

The Providence, (Rhode-Island) paper, and the New-London (Con.) paper, states that the Electors of Rhode-Island gave an unanimous vote for Adams and Pinckney. We believe this information to be accurate.

Two Negro slaves were convicted of murder at Charleston on the 3d instant, and received sentence to suffer death by being burnt alive! One of them to be executed the day after his trial, and the other on Friday following.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Polly, Whittredge, Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Schooner, Penny, Charleston.
Willing Lads, Slacum, Norfolk.
Traveller, Springer, Boston.
Betsey, Young, do.

Washington Society.

The Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are requested to attend an extra meeting of the said Society, at Gadby's Hotel, on Friday the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Some particular circumstance having prevented a meeting of the Society on the last regular day, it is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their attendance. By order of the President.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

December 15.

For Sale or Charter,



The SCHOONER MISSISSIPPI,

750 or 800 barrels burthen, now lying at Merchant's wharf, and ready for sea.

Wm. HODGSON.

Dec. 15.

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Stanton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria*.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

eo4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swankins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, rufflets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, filks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

cof

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomac. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

CATALONIA WINE

in hhds—and a few bales of

PAPER,

Just landing, and for sale on Merchants' wharf.

JOSIAH OBEAR.

Dec. 18.

3d†

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

100 pieces Russia Sheetting

50 do do Sail Duck

23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16.

eo

Just arrived, and for Sale on board the ship America, now lying at Gilpin's wharf, the following

INDIA GOODS.

Oude cofahs, emertys, allibad mamoodys, do. baftas, boram baftas, luckepoor baftas, berboon gurrahs, allibad fannahs, China custers, check handkerchiefs, bandannoe do. silk florentines, coloured fattins, English lutefrings, India do. black fattins, pantaloons, calicoes, with a great variety plain and figured muslins, which will be sold low for cash.

December 16.

d

The Subscribers and Mem-

bers of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6.

(16) 4†1aw

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of passengers, from the Point on the South side of the Eastern Branch, to South Capitol-street, where every attendance will be given.

December 8.

d12†

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street

December 16.

eo

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 22d December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels

French Brandy in pipes

Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks

Brown Sugar in barrels

Loaf do. in lots

Soap in boxes

Nails in casks

Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods.

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet-

Broadcloths,

ing

Stuffs

Plains

Irish Linens

Plaids

Humhums

Duffels

Mnflins

Flannels

Checks

Swansdown

Shawls

Kerseymeres

Handkerchiefs

Coating

Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 11.

Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Wheat Bran by the quantity,

Flour in barrels and half barrels.

† Cash given for Wheat as usual.

Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo†

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union. between Prince and Duke-streets,

Castile soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, suchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt-candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handsomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce.

December 12.

eo

WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E-Street, near the General Post-

Office, City of Washington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Business; both of which they will execute with neatness and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Also, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the said branches of business.

November 26, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

FOR SALE,

The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches deep—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the feller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will shew it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

ALEXANDRIA:

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.